

16 Sept 60

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FOREIGN PRESS BULLETIN

16 SEP 60

Selected news items primarily on
the Sino-Soviet Bloc from latest
available foreign press

04 SEP 1960

DOC	78	REV DATE	1960	BY	37169
ORIG COMP		OPI	25	TYPE	30
ORIG CLASS	C	PAGES	9	REV CLASS	00
JUST		NEXT REV		AUTH	HR 10-2

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2430 E St., N. W., Washington 25, D. C.

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Foreign Press Bulletin is a daily publication of the Foreign Documents Division giving press items of current interest which, to our knowledge, have not been reported by other media. The items are grouped by subject category.

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POLITICAL

CHINESE WRITER PROMISES TO "SEE YOU AGAIN IN SAIGON" -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 2 Sep 60, p 8

At a little party last evening, three Vietnamese comrades and I again drank a toast to the South Vietnamese people. Among our Vietnamese Comrades, we have frequently talked about the future. Whenever we talked of the future, our thoughts always turn to South Vietnam, Taiwan, P'eng-hu, Kinmen, and Matsu. Whenever we think of these places, our thoughts immediately focus on the way that the US imperialists have divided our two countries. South Vietnam is now like a volcano which is about to explode and the US imperialists with their underlings have not long to live. Vietnam comrades, let us make a rendezvous to "See you again in Saigon." Let us drink a toast to this rendezvous because we believe that this rendezvous will soon be realized. -- Yuan Ying

OBJECTIVES OF KHRUSHCHEV'S NORTH KOREAN VISIT -- Tokyo, Mainichi, PM edition, 13 Aug 60

Moscow, 12 August 1960 -- The decision on Premier Khrushchev's visit to North Korea is attracting attention in Moscow from the viewpoint of strengthening ideological ties, especially in the Communist Bloc. Hitherto, the objective of Khrushchev's overseas trip has been to relax cold war tensions and to conduct East-West exchanges; however, the coming visit is of an entirely different nature and will take place immediately after the Chinese Communist National Day celebration (1 October).

CPYRGHT

With few exceptions, most of the North Korean leaders have been influenced by the Mao Tse-tung line, and like Communist China, North Korea did not send important leaders to the Bucharest conference. The ideological polemics between the USSR and China since that conference has come to have profound meaning. The theoretical problem will probably become a priority on the agenda for discussions. It is predicted that psychological pressure will be exerted on the Republic of Korea and a call will be made for East-West unity [i.e., unity of the Communists in the East and in the West]. It is also believed that a considerably clearer evaluation of Japan will be made in connection with Far East security. -- Tanihata, Asahi special correspondent

CHINA, NORTH KOREA TAGGED EAST VANGUARD -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 31 Aug 60, p 5

CPYRGHT

Congratulating China on its vast accomplishments in socialist construction as a result of the great leap forward, Ha Ang-ch'on, chairman of the Korean-Chinese Friendship Association, welcomed the Chinese delegation of the Sino-Korean Friendship Association to P'yong-yang and declared that the solidarity and strength of the two peoples [China and North Korea], which constitute the vanguard protecting the socialist camp in the East, cannot be destroyed by any plots of the enemy. He also asserted that US imperialism must be removed from South Korea.

[Comment: The P'yong-yang Nodong Sinmun of 31 August reports the welcoming meeting but does not reprint Ha Ang-ch'on's remarks.]

MORE THAN 800 LEAVE LAO REBEL TERRITORY

The following is an FDD comment.

The May-July 1960 issues of the Vientiane daily Anachak Lao, organ of the Committee for the Defense of National Interests, reported that in May and June, several groups totaling over 800 people left rebel territory for government controlled areas in Laos. On 24 May, 13 people from Ban Khok Kong and Ban That Nhao and 3 families from Ban Pui moved to Attapeu Province; a 23 May report said that family groups from the following villages reported to authorities in Kao District, Attapeu Province: Ban Ta Un, 200 people; Ban Pak Po, 180; Ban Ka Mian, 58; and Ban Nam Koi, 24. The paper gave as their reason for leaving not being able to endure the cruelty of the Lao rebels.

A 28 May report said that groups of women and children had escaped from the following villages in rebel territory, Nam Tha Province: Ban Tang Talang, 42 people; Ban Pu, 115; Ban Kan Tang, 45; Ban Khun, 40; and Ban Saso, 30. The men in these villages were said to have joined the rebels.

A number of former rebels were reported as having turned themselves over to government authorities in Vientiane Province on 6 June after deciding that "the rebels were in the wrong." Tiang, Han, and Sai, called former rebels of Ban Hang Dong (Mahaxay District, Khammouane Province) who turned themselves in to authorities on 25 June, said that they had learned that the Lao rebels are "actually working for the North Vietnamese Communists." Chan, formerly in the Pathet Lao [a one-time Communist guerrilla organization] who defected on 22 June in Savannakhet Province, was reported as saying that he "had been deceived by the rebels and wished to return to serve the government." According to the press, he brought with him one Model 49 machine gun and two hand grenades.

RED CHINESE REFUGEES ARRIVE IN LAOS -- Vientiane, Anachak Lao, 27 May, 2 Jun 60

CPYRGHT

A group of families totaling 61 people from Nan-lei Village [Yunnan Province] in Red China cut through the jungle to Ban Houei Ha, Chao Kai Canton, Nam Tha District, Nam Tha Province, on 21 May 1960. They said that they left China because of the oppression they endured under "the humanity of the Chinese Communists."

A second group consisted of 55 men of the Lu tribe who brought 10 oxen and 17 water buffaloes with them to Ban Doi, Muong Sing, Nam Tha Province, on 23 May 1960.

CADRES SAID TO BE WORKING SECRETLY FOR NEO LAO HAK SAT -- Vientiane, Anachak Lao, 17 Jun 60

CPYRGHT

The following cadres are reported to be working secretly for the Neo Lao Hak Sat Party [a Communist-dominated political party] in Luang Prabang, Laos: Chan Khamphan, Siang Khamla, Kham Ouan, Kham Man, Siang Sida, and Nounpheng Lengsatat.

PARTIES TO COOPERATE - Djakarta, Harian Rakjat, 6 Aug 60

CPYRGHT

Partai Murba (Murba Party) has formed a cooperative committee with a joint program of struggle and a form of organization to be jointly determined with Partindo (Partai Indonesia, Indonesian Party).

NCNA CORRECTION ON SIZE OF CUBAN CROWD -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 2 Sep 60, p 6

CPYRGHT

On 31 August, in the article "250,000 people in Cuban Capital Held an Anti-US, Welcome Roa Meeting," the figure "250,000 people" in the caption and in the contents of the article should have read "25,000 people."

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SOCIOLOGICAL

SINO-SOVIET COMMENTARY IN OUTER MONGOLIA -- Ulan Bator, Unen, 30 Aug 60,
pp 2-4

The following is an FDD comment.

Source contained an article translated from the Russian which had appeared in the 7 August Moscow Pravda; written by Yu. Frantsev, the Pravda article was entitled "Problems of War and Peace Under Contemporary Conditions." The Mongolian translation was an extended summary of the article, describing the general line with regard to the subject matter. This was the only translation of a Russian article appearing in Unen from 23 to 30 August; during the same period, there were no translations of articles from the Chinese.

"DUAL NATURE OF ECONOMICS IN OUTER MONGOLIA" -- Ulan Bator, Unen, 19 Aug 60,
p 4

CPYRGHT

"The Dual Nature of Economics in the Mongolian People's Republic," a paper read by Stanford University Professor Murphy at the 9-16 August International Congress of Orientologists in Moscow, discussed the Mongolian interest in joining the UN and dealt in particular with efforts to restrain complete Mongolian independence in the fields of economics and culture. Direct and positive answers were directed at Murphy, all of which were well documented comments with regard to the matter under discussion. At the congress, chaired by Gafurov, the first meeting of the Mongolian Section was under the direction of Soviet scholar and academician Mayskiy. Among the Mongols present were Professor Natsagdorj, Perenley, and Professor Lubsandan.

LABOR LEADER ATTENDS CONGRESS IN PEIPING -- Caracas, Tribuna Popular, 6 Sep 60

CPYRGHT

Manuel Taborda, a member of the executive committee of the Venezuelan Oil Workers Union, left Caracas for Peiping on 5 September 1960 to attend an International Petroleum Congress. Before going to Peiping, Taborda will visit Moscow as guest of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions and of the Trade Union of Petroleum and Chemical Workers, as well as Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia.

SUKARNO ALLOCATES LENIN PEACE PRIZE -- Djakarta, Pedomon, 27 Aug 60

CPYRGHT

The 100,000-ruble Lenin Peace Prize received by President Sukarno will be turned over to a "Peace Fund." The organization will make awards to writers and artists making notable contributions to the cause of peace.

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ECONOMIC

DEFINITE FIGURES ON COMMUNICATIONS INVESTMENT -- Moscow, Vestnik Svyazi, No 9, Aug 60

More than 15 billion rubles has been provided for the development of USSR communications facilities during the Seven-Year Plan, 1959-1965. This is twice as much as was invested during the preceding 7 years.

[Comment: This is the first press indication noted by FDD of the USSR investment figure for communications development during 1959-1965. Previously, this figure had not been spelled out specifically, but was referred to as being "more than double the amount invested during the preceding 7 years." The actual investment figure for the preceding 7 years as a whole or for any individual year has not been noted by FDD either.]

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY MACHINERY DEMANDS -- Budapest, Muszaki Elet, Vol XV, No 17, 18 Aug 60 p 3

During the Second Five-Year Plan, the Hungarian chemical industry demand for machinery will increase to such an extent that the machine industry will be unable to meet it and still fulfill its export commitments. Consequently, 50 percent of the required installations will be imported. Most of these new machines will be special installations which are basic to some new chemical technology, machines which are produced in series abroad but have not been produced and would not be worth while producing in Hungary; for example, all machinery for making and treating synthetic fibers, special reactors, and machinery for the rubber and plastics industries. Such conventional chemical industry equipment as tanks, heat-exchangers, columns, distillers, and mixers will have to be provided by the Hungarian machine industry. Although the machine industry is capable of producing these items, they are often of poor quality because the metallurgical industry is lax about meeting standards and refuses to produce standard materials which have strict specifications. In 1959, for instance, the industry lowered the already low standard for acid-resistant steel.

SALT SHORTAGE AFFECTS CHEMICAL SALTS OUTPUT -- Peiping, Ta Kung Pao, 29 Aug 60, p 3

The output of chemical salts in China is still far behind demand. Although the 1960 production plans for potassium and bromine are 100-150 percent higher than in 1959, they are still far below the demand of the

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state. Supplies of other chemical salts are also far below actual demand. In fall 1959, the output of some salt fields was adversely affected by heavy rain. Because of the shortage of crude salt, the basic raw material for chemical salts, some chemical salts plants were completely closed during the first quarter of 1960.

COAL STOCKS INCREASED -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 2 Sep 60, p 3

CPYRGHT

In anticipation of a long winter, the commercial units of Heilungkiang Province have purchased and received since 1 July over 980,000 metric tons of coal from various localities and the state. By the end of July, the coal stocks in Heilungkiang were 20 percent above those at the same time in 1959.

[Comment: There have been many press reports on Chinese measures to increase coal supplies, including an editorial in the Jen-min Jih-pao of 5 September 1960, which comments, in regard to increasing production of steel, "one of the most important links is coal washing." See FBIS Daily Report, Far East, 9 September 1960, p BBB 7.]

OCEAN FREIGHTER LAUNCHED -- Shanghai, Chieh-fang Jih-pao, 12 Aug 60, p 2

CPYRGHT

The China shipyard in Shanghai launched its second 3,000-metric-ton ocean freighter, the "Che-hai No 2," on 10 August 1960, only 26 days after construction was begun on 15 July 1960.

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